

THE INDEPENDENT

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926

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FORTIETH YEAR

L. L. BUCK, M.D., PASSES AWAY

Popular Physician Dies After Brief Illness—Had Enjoyed Confidence of Grimsby District for Past Decade—Buried at Sydenham.

One of the most popular and highly respected men Grimsby has known, passed on Monday morning, Jan. 12, 1926, when Lloyd Lawrence Buck, M.D., died at the Hamilton General Hospital after a brief illness of September.

On Tuesday, of last week, he was suddenly seized, and on Saturday afternoon was removed by ambulance to the hospital, and while it was conceded that his condition was serious, his death was unlooked for.

Dr. Buck came to Grimsby eleven years ago and at once made many friends, but was not in Grimsby long until the call came for overseas in the great struggle. Six years ago he returned to Grimsby and resumed practice, soon thereafter joining with Dr. McLaughlin, and enjoyed a wide practice. They also opened the White Cross Pharmacy and the doctor's friends were legion.

He took an active interest in sports, being president of the 1924 bowling club, president of the hockey club, and baseball—was a member of Union Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., Grimsby Lodge No. 369, I. O. O. F., the Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce and had served for several years on the Board of Education.

Dr. Buck was forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, Dorothy and Ruth in Grimsby, and a brother Herbert at Sydenham.

The funeral took place from his late residence, 16 Depot street, Grimsby, to Sydenham, Ont., his former home on Wednesday, January 13, his brother accompanying the remains.

The funeral at the house was largely attended, and the floral tributes were very numerous. The service of the Church of England was conducted by the Rev. J. Allan Baird, while the Masonic fraternity performed their funeral rites. The pallbearers, brother Masons, were: C. W. Harris, Carpenter, Dr. D. Clark, J. H. Culp, J. H. Gibson, G. B. McConachie, S. F. Williams.

Among the many interesting things to be found in an old historical atlas, is an account of the educational progress of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland. The article reads as follows:

"It has been said that a people's intelligence and progress may be fully measured by the number of churches and schools in their midst, and in passing through the counties of Lincoln and Welland a person cannot help but observe the many beautiful and substantial churches and school houses.

"The citizens of the counties of Lincoln and Welland have a school system, which in many points is second to none. The Dominion, and will compare favorably with all. Alive to their children's interest the people have heartily taken hold of all means that would perfect their school system, which at the present day is so advanced that all the citizens of the counties of Lincoln and Welland may well feel proud of it.

"In the pioneer days of our country school was not often held except during the winter season, the summer being fully occupied by the youth in hard work on the farm. The school houses were miles apart, made of logs chinked with mud, a huge fireplace, which often took up nearly one end of the building, and in which great logs were burned, served to keep it warm, while a few benches served for seats; the teachers boarded around from house to house of those who sent their children to the school, and oftentimes the teachers' pay was little more than his board. Our pioneer fathers feeling the necessity of doing as much as they could for the education of their children erected these humble log school houses here and there through the settlements, and many of our oldest and most prominent citizens began their school days by trudging, from one to another miles through the winter's snow to the log school house wherein they received instructions."

SCHOOL GIFTS

The final regular meeting of the Beamsville board of education took place on Monday night, Jan. 5, 1926. The board, since the last meeting, have been the recipient of 179 very generous donations for the schools.

From the Women's Institute, a leather couch has been presented to both the high and public schools. The Anna Davis Chapter, I. O. O. F., have made a presentation of their dishes, spoons and cooking utensils for the furnishing of the Community hall kitchenette, besides loaning their piano for use in the Community hall.

The public school inspector, writing commending the present farming-out system in connection with the lavatories at the school, and he is also asking for more slate blackboards.

The report of Dr. J. B. Dandenou, department of agriculture inspector, speaks highly of the work he found being carried out along these lines at the high school.

USE OUR COLUMNS.

DAIRY DISHES

WIVES CAN MAKE WITH GRIMSBY DEHYDRATED FRUIT

For General Use
Wash and soak in water ten to twelve hours, add pinch of salt. Use in any way you would use fresh sliced apples.

RECIPES

Apple Sauce Cake
1 cup dehydrated apples, 1½ cups cold water, ½ cup granulated sugar, ¼ cup butter, 1 cdo flour, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon cloves, 2 teaspoons cocoa, 1 teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Soak apples over night in the water, then cook until soft in same liquid. Sweeten as for table use and press through a sieve, there should be three-fourths cups apple sauce. Add soda to apple sauce and stir until it foams. Sift together flour and spices and baking powder, then add raisins and nuts and stir until they are well favored. Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg, well beaten and beat thoroughly, add apple sauce and sifted ingredients, mix and add vanilla. Bake in a loaf tin lined with heavy greased paper in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

Apple Pie
Wash and soak over night in water to cover. Cook until

soft in same liquid, press through sieve, add pinch salt. Line a pie tin with pie paste and fill in apples, add 1 cup sugar, juice of one half lemon, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and two tablespoons butter in pieces. Put on top crust and bake in hot oven.

Apple Sauce

Wash and soak apples over night in water to cover. Add pinch of salt and cook in same water until tender. Then put through a sieve, add sugar, ¼ cup of pulp and the juice of ½ lemon, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. This may be put in sterilized jars and sterilized for twelve minutes, sealed and kept for some time.

Apple Pie

Wash and soak overnight. Line tin with pie paste, fill with sliced apples same as for apples; place on top paste and bake.

Baked Apple Slices

Wash and soak 12 to 13 hours. Take a covered dish and place layer apple slices on bottom, sprinkle some sugar, then another layer of apple slices and moist sugar. Cover dish and place in oven to bake until tender. Do not add any water to apples in bake dish.

FAVORITE HYMNS AND THEIR WRITERS

By Ned Archer Wallace

"O LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM"

Phillips Brooks, the writer of "O Little Town of Bethlehem," was a preacher rather than a poet, but all his life he was very much interested in music. When he was a boy his parents had him and his brothers commit great hymns to memory and recite them on Sunday evenings. Phillips had a remarkable good memory. When he went to college, he could recite over two hundred hymns. He became a minister of the Episcopal Church of the United States and was first in Philadelphia, and then in Boston. He was very fond of children, and through him was a great deal of the hymn "O Little Town of Bethlehem." He wrote "O Little Town of Bethlehem" in 1858. He was the organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, and he started on a year of travel, planning to visit Palestine, and to spend Christmas at Bethlehem. On Sunday, December 24th, he rode on horseback from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and before dark that evening he went out into the fields where the shepherds were when they saw the glory of the Lord.

He wrote a letter to the boys and girls of his Sunday School in Philadelphia telling them of his wonderful experiences. This is part of the letter: "I do not mind telling you (though of course I should not like to have you speak of it to the older people of the church) that I am much afraid of the younger part of my congregation."

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NORTH GRIMSBY COUNCIL MEET

New Council Members Take Seats and Start Ball Rolling for Threatened, or Promised Year of Economical Procedure

The organization meeting of the 1925 Council of North Grimsby Township was held on Monday, Jan. 12, when the members took the oath of office as follows: Hamilton Fleming, reeve; William McArthur Stewart, deputy reeve; George Wilmut Crittenden, Frederick Arthur Oakes, William Henry Van Duzer, councillors.

On motion of Van Duzer and Stewart the finance committee was named. Township officers were appointed as follows: Clerk and treasurer, T. W. Allan, \$525; assessor, H. C. Kelson, \$250; collector, W. A. Patterson, \$250; auditors, J. H. Forman, H. Patterson, \$20; engineer, E. N. Rutherford; fence viewers, W. H. Pettit, G. L. Book, J. M. Stewart, Abraham Bader; pound keepers, Charles Terryberry, Isaac Southward, R. A. Hunter, J. L. Book, Walter Thomas, Jay D. Book; sheep valuator, George Douglas; guard of health, H. K. Griffith; M. O. H., Dr. A. Alexander, \$300; fruit pest inspector, T. R. Hunter; library board, H. C. Kelson 1 year, W. Walker 2 years, J. Montgomery 3 years; school attendance officer, J. O. Konkle.

A motion was passed granting under the Title Drainage Act \$540 to H. M. Nelles, for 350 rods of tiling, when inspection is completed. Deputals on waited on council asking for another polling booth to be established at No. 13. It was suggested that this division be from four lots east to four lots west of the Smithville road and to the foot of the mountain. Robt. Lewis spoke on the subject as did also J. E. Lawson who at the same time asked for a path from the top of the mountain to the school house.

Stewart and Crittenden made a motion that an extra polling booth be placed at School 13, the reeve and Van Duzer, to be a committee to decide boundaries.

The path will be taken up later. James Marlowe presented a plan of Grimsby Beach showing a piece of road from Park road to Wyldwood boulevard that no one seemed to own, and asked the council to do something about it. The council will act on this matter.

Accounts to the amount of \$294.70 were passed and ordered paid, including \$36.50 for roads from Jan. 1 to Jan. 10.

It was decided to hold monthly meetings on the second Saturday at 1:30 p.m. The reeve, deputy reeve and Crittenden were appointed to the fire and water committee.

At the meeting of Saltfleet council, held on Monday, the position of relief officer was dispensed with and this work was placed in the hands of David Dewey, who was re-appointed road superintendent. On the retirement of John Mitchell from the cemetery board the appointment of J. F. Felker was made. Other appointments were as follows:

George W. Millen, assessor below the mountain; Adam Reid, assessor mountain top; Harvey Clough, school attendance officer, building inspector and sanitary inspector; Mackay & Mackay, township engineers; Harry Dowling, solicitor; E. M. Smith, to board of health; Ira Jacobs, James O'Brien, Henry Desh, Robert Pearson and William Tweedie, fence viewers; Ben. Draper, E. O. Smith, John Corman, Archibald Tweedie and Albert Pottruff, pound keepers; M. W. Matchett, auditor; John Mitchell, sheep valuator; Reece Corman, Second Deputy Peace and Constables Glover and Smith were appointed township finance committee for the year.

At 9:07.16—All else forgotten in the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:08.28—A crescent-shaped streak of sun will appear on the opposite side of the moon to that from which it disappeared. The total eclipse is now over.

At 9:09.39—The shadow reaches Toronto.

At 9:10.50—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:11.59—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:13.09—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:14.19—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:15.29—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:16.39—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:17.49—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:18.59—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:20.09—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:21.19—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:22.29—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:23.39—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:24.49—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:25.59—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:27.09—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

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At 9:29.29—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

TOTAL ECLIPSE TO LAST ONE MINUTE, 12 SECONDS

VINEMOUNT HAS JACKS APLENTY

Hunters of Hardy Hare Have Boomed Cartridge Manufacturing Business—Mountain Roads Are Impassable For Motors

Of all the game animals that are in existence probably none have provided as much sport for hunters as the Jack rabbits or hares that have lived the last ten years. They are certainly a hardy animal. The hunters keep them on the move all day, and they have to keep moving all night to get their food. Cartridge manufacturers must have made a fortune through their introduction, as so many times ten or twelve shots will be fired at one hare as long as the shells last, whether the hare is out of range or not. Distance seems to lend enchantment to the viewer.

The Wentworth quarry has ceased operation for the winter.

The Dominion Construction Co. has finished its contract on the T. H. & B. widening the road bed on the mountain side. The camp is being left intact in expectation of further work to be done in the spring.

Motor traffic is now impossible on most of the mountain roads. Cutters and sleds are now much in evidence—the beauty about them is that they require no gas, nor cuss words to make them go.

The dwelling house on the farm of Mr. T. Grossel was burned to the ground early last Thursday morning. Mr. Grossel left the fire and proceeded to the barn. When he returned the flames were bursting through the roof. A few of the neighbors arrived on the scene but the fire had gained such headway very little of the furniture was saved.

Mr. James Ready has been visiting relatives in Buffalo.

SALTFLEET TWP. 1925 OFFICERS

At the meeting of Saltfleet council, held on Monday, the position of relief officer was dispensed with and this work was placed in the hands of David Dewey, who was re-appointed road superintendent. On the retirement of John Mitchell from the cemetery board the appointment of J. F. Felker was made. Other appointments were as follows:

George W. Millen, assessor below the mountain; Adam Reid, assessor mountain top; Harvey Clough, school attendance officer, building inspector and sanitary inspector; Mackay & Mackay, township engineers; Harry Dowling, solicitor; E. M. Smith, to board of health; Ira Jacobs, James O'Brien, Henry Desh, Robert Pearson and William Tweedie, fence viewers; Ben. Draper, E. O. Smith, John Corman, Archibald Tweedie and Albert Pottruff, pound keepers; M. W. Matchett, auditor; John Mitchell, sheep valuator; Reece Corman, Second Deputy Peace and Constables Glover and Smith were appointed township finance committee for the year.

At 9:07.16—All else forgotten in the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:08.28—A crescent-shaped streak of sun will appear on the opposite side of the moon to that from which it disappeared. The total eclipse is now over.

At 9:09.39—The shadow reaches Toronto.

At 9:10.50—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for a distance of several diameters. Now you see that portion of space immediately surrounding the sun as it really is. The light from the central seething mass has been cut off, leaving only the glow from the incandescent particles that surround the sun's huge candle is always throwing out into space. Sometimes the spectacle is made still more weird by blood-red prominences just visible at the edge of the moon. Whether these will be seen or not cannot be predicted, as their presence or absence depends on the temper which the sun happens to be in at the moment of eclipse.

At 9:11.59—The shadow reaches the appearance of the eclipsed sun itself, now completely covered by the moon. For the next minute and twelve seconds you will be able to examine the famed corona at comparative leisure, the moon is encircled by a strange, pearly looking halo, the streamers of which sometimes shoot out from behind its circumference for

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER THE INDEPENDENT

Established 1885

JAS. A. LIVINGSTON & SONS,
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FACTS AND FANCIES BY FRANK FAIRBORN (Jas. A. Livingston.)

Grimsby 4.

Dunnville 2.

How about it "Bill"?

And Horn doesn't get his certificate till the 18th!

Not much using giving a man his certificate to
play on Sunday!How about it "Bill"? The best laid plans of mice
and men gang aft agley!In case that some of you people do not know what
I am talking about, I might explain that my old col-
lege chum, "Bill" Fry, of Dunnville, tried to bust up
Grimsby's hockey team by objecting to George Horne
getting an O.H.A. certificate because he hadn't resided
in Grimsby six months before Christopher Columbus
discovered America.George got his certificate all right—not because we
could prove that he had resided in Grimsby for six
months before Christopher landed, but because nobody
in Dunnville could prove that he hadn't.The oldest inhabitant in Dunnville could remem-
ber when the O.T.A. came into force, but not a man
Jack could be found in town, who could remember
when Christopher Columbus landed."Bill" Fry himself spent three days looking in the
Encyclopaedia Britannica for the word "Columbus", un-
der the letter "K", and by the time that Davey Hastings
told him that he should have looked under the letter
"C", it was too late and the certificate had been grant-
ed.And what was the big idea of granting Horne's
certificate to come into effect on Sunday, January 18th?
Why, that's quite plain—by that time, Grimsby would
be beaten by Port Colborne, Niagara Falls, Welland
and Dunnville in the initial games, and after that, it
wouldn't make any difference!But there again the best laid plans of mice and men
gang aft agley, for long before Horne gets his certifi-
cate the Peach Kings, one round the circuit,
trimming everything they came to—Port Colborne alone
being able to hold them in a hard fought tie.Never mind "Bill" there's lots of other games be-
sides hockey—there's marbles, fan tan, ping pong and
dodging the O.T.A. officers—so there is a chance yet
for a little fun in your sweet young life.

Stick to the Companies—

One grape grower said to me: "I don't know
what I will do yet—but, by Gosh, we would be fools if
we let the two companies go down!"Another grower said to me: "I have a notion to
pull out of the Grape Growers', but I hate to be left at
the mercy of the dealers.""Well" I replied, "there is only one way to pro-
tect yourself against the dealers, and that is to stick
to your company."The only difference between the company and the
dealers is that the company will use your grapes to
stabilize the market and the dealers will use your
grapes to smash the market.If the dealers will produce one solitary instance
where they made an honest united effort to maintain
the market in a bad time, I will shut my mouth forever.The dealers have been born, bred and suckled
on one idea and that idea is "cut prices", and the
leopard cannot change its spots.The man who has no money invested can indulge
in a "cut price" campaign without any pangs of con-
science, but the man, who has his money invested in
his crop, takes a very different view of this matter.

It would be wisdom on the part of the growers to
maintain both companies—the N.P.G. and the Grape
Growers—but, the N.P.G. hold back should be cut to
maximum of fifteen per cent., or else the company
should be turned into a straight buying company.

Now that the Grape Company is out of debt it
should go through flying, if properly backed by the
growers.

But let me tell the growers something over again:
"The best selling company in the world cannot make a
success of selling 'bad fruit'. The real trouble is not
in the selling end—it is in the production end! Don't
forget that."

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS BY PETER PETERKIN

Continuing the subject of unemployment insurance
as outlined by Prof. Commons: "If the principle be
adopted that the industry should take care of both
capital overhead and labor overhead, and that it should
be done in the same way that boards of directors now
take care of their capital overhead, we shall arrive at
the following proposition:

"1. Establishments with a small number of em-
ployees should be treated differently from those hav-
ing a large number of employees, and it is suggested that
these should be organized in the form of mutual in-
surance companies.

"2. Establishments with a large number of em-
ployees should each carry, as far as possible, its own
risk by setting aside its own reserve, and should not
organize in any mutual insurance along with other
establishments.

"3. Ordinarily the employees should not be re-
quired to contribute to the fund out of their wages, the
provision for reserves being handled by the individual
establishments or for mutual insurance, by the associ-
ated small establishments; but if the employees do
contribute, then their contributions should be merged
into a common fund on the insurance principle.

"Three conclusions may therefore be drawn as to
the classes of contributors to unemployment insurance:
1. Either a mutual insurance or a state insur-
ance fund, where all employers contribute to a com-
mon fund, is fitted to the circumstances and is de-
sired by small establishments and by those unable to
command the credit, or business ability, or market op-
portunity, necessary to reduce the peaks or over em-
ployment and fill the troughs of unemployment.

"3. The employees desire, and are even com-
pelled, in the case of a union, to have a common fund,
on either the mutual insurance or the state insurance
plan, in order to relieve the actual distress of unem-
ployment, whenever it may occur. There seems to be
no way of reaching the controls of industry by bank-
ers, financiers, and absentee boards of directors except
by the way of the pocket book, and the modern pocket
book is the credit system.

"It is the duty to pay for unemployment in the form
of deferred wages, is made directly a cost of industry,
then we may expect the pocket-book of the absentee to
convey to its owner the importance of so regulating the
expansion and contraction of banks as to provide a
greater stabilization of industry."

An illustration of where unemployment insurance
has been solved was provided by Bryce M. Stewart,
formerly superintendent of the Employment Service of
Canada, and now of Chicago. It is the case of the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Under
this plan each employee contributes one and a half per
cent. of his wages, and the employer an equal amount.
About 80 of the largest firms have individual house
funds, but the contributions of the smaller firms are
pooled.

Employers who give regular employment are en-
couraged by a provision that when a house fund has
accumulated an amount sufficient for the payment of
the maximum benefit for two years, the contributions
of the house and of the employees shall cease until the
fund has been depleted to an amount sufficient for one
year's benefit. The joint contributions for the whole
industry in the year ending April 30, 1924, were slight-
ly over one million dollars.

This plan appears to the writer to be both prac-
tical, economical, and just to both employers and em-
ployees, and it would seem to be applicable—with
slight changes to fit different conditions—equally to
Canada as to the United States, and can be applied not
only to the clothing trade but to most other indus-
tries as well.

What has become of the commission supposed to
have been appointed by Hon. James Murdock, Federal
Minister of Labor, to enquire as to whether or not fruit
producers and consumers in the four Western provin-
ces of Canada are the victims of a gigantic fruit-buy-
ing and selling combine?

This alleged combine is said to operate under
various names and to be practically in control of the
fruit marketing agencies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
Alberta and British Columbia. The announcement of
the coming appointment was made long ago, but since
then apparently a dead silence has prevailed. It
then would seem as though this matter ought to be
agended for debate and consideration at the coming
fruit conference in Hamilton, on January 27, 28 and
29.

In Canada the average consumption of grape fruit
per head is 3 1/2 lbs. per annum; of lemons, 3 1/2 lbs., and
of oranges a little over 19 lbs. In the United States the
amount is placed at 5 1/2 lbs. for grape fruit, 3 1/2 lbs. for
lemons and 22 lbs. for oranges.

Bilkas had no love for his wife's pet dog, but when
it mysteriously disappeared one day, he uttered a re-
ward of \$25 for its return. "But," said a friend, "I
wonder you hated that dog like poison?" "Yes," said
Bilkas, "I couldn't bear it." "But why on earth did
you offer such a big reward for its return?" "I like
you to see such a big reward for its return?" "I like
it to please my wife." "Well that may be, but \$25
is not a big reward for the dog back." "I think not," an-
swered Bilkas, calmly, "unless someone saw me bury it
in the garden."

Car Catastrophes

Here lie the remains of Percival

Sapp.

He drove his car with a girl on his

lap.

Lies slumbering here one William

Blake.

He heard the bell but had no br-

akes.

Lies here one lies William

Lakes.

Lies on the hill, he had no chains.

Here lies the body of William Jay.

He died maintaining his right of way.

Run away from difficulties and you

won't go a long way.

In this auto age the hen may cross

the road because she is despondent

over continued bad health.

Letters To The Editor

POSITION OF FRUIT COMPANIES

To the Editor of The Independent:
Dear Sir:—An effort is now being
made to bolster up the fallen
tunes of the N.P.G. As a writer
of the Spectator of Jan. 10th says:
"Resentment of constructive criti-
cism has been one of the weak points
in the armour of the officials entrusted
with the task of directing the affairs
of the fruit-growers and gardeners in
their various enterprises, at all times
there has been shown an intolerance
of the member, who dares to show his
head above the mob, and expresses
himself freely. He was regarded as a
"knocker", although he may have
proven in many ways that he was
more keenly concerned with the wel-
fare of the industry than some of the
officials who were so quick to resent
the criticism."

The time has come when it is op-
portunity to consider whether the
N.P.G. should be encouraged to con-
tinue on its present lines, or allowed
to commit "hari-kari" without, if
possible dragging the unfortunate
fruit farmer along with it, or whether
some other constructive scheme can-
not be devised (if it is not too late)
which will allay the general dissatis-
faction which has grown, without any
diminution since the N.P.G. was
brought into existence.

More than once you have published
the statement that you have worked
out a scheme which will lead the fruit
grower to the promised land. Is it
too much to ask that you would
now make public this scheme? It is
essential that anybody who has con-
structive ideas should come out openly
with them and be given a fair and
impartial hearing.

Yours truly,

R. NORRIS WOLFENDEN.

Grimsby, Jan. 10th, 1925.

WOULD TAX WHOLESALERS

To the Editor of The Independent:

Dear Sir:—You draw a very gloomy
picture in your editorial last
week of our prospects during the
forthcoming season, and while no help
is probable from the Dominion Gov-
ernment, I can see no reason why the
Ontario Government should not help
us by making the wholesalers pay a
heavy license fee for the privilege of
selling American fruit and vegetable
in competition with domestic—if it
city consumers want American fruit
they should pay a luxury price for
it.

As regards the N.P.G., I think
lots as my fellow shipping members
do, that it would be far better to
throw overboard the marketing system
and "carry on" with a state mem-
bership, and aim as you say, at qual-
ity pack, rather than plead with the
members who have deserted us. To
come back into the fold, if they have
deserted once, they will desert again.
I must apologize for taking up so
much of your valuable space, I have
only been growing fruit for fifteen
years, so do not pretend to speak with
authority; at the same time, if the N.
P. G. "goes broke", I personally can
see no hope for the fruit growing in-
dustry in the future. I remain,
Faithfully yours,

W. GOLDRING.

R. R. No. 3, Beamsville, Ont.

January 12th, 1925.

A LITTLE TALK ON THRIFT

By S. W. Straus, President American

Society for Thrift.

Workmen digging an excavation for
a building in a southern city recently
unearthed a small, hard-rubber match
case containing four \$50 green-backs.
The match container is believed to
have been lost by a soldier during the
Civil war.

The incident serves to illustrate a
very forceful lesson in thrift. The
notes bear 6 per cent interest, payable
semi-annually and are dated Decem-
ber 15 1864. Through the processes
of compound interest, they had a value
of \$6,942.20, on December 15th, 1924.
In other words, the original \$200 in
treasure in value more than 34 times
during the 60 years that elapsed.

We often hear of tremendous profits
in some kind of enterprise and
often we read of fabulous wealth ac-
quired as if by magic by someone.
As a matter of fact, such actual oc-
currences are rare and only take place
in connection with some unusual or
freakish circumstances.

But when we think of money lying
hidden in the ground and in-
creasing in value more than 34 fold
within the not uncommon span of a
human life, we find that even in fi-
nance truth is stranger than fiction.

It is to be borne in mind, of course,
that there is nothing commendable in
that there is nothing commendable in
simply hoarding money. The fact
that money prudently invested piles
up with great rapidity, through com-
pound interest, should serve as a
reminder of the efficacy of thrift and
patient saving to those who are under
the delusion that wealth can be ac-
quired only by some master stroke or
some feat of skillful manipulation.

There is but one royal road to
wealth, and that is thrift.

Go to church and learn about the
hereafter, or go nothing and see it.

Often when the wolf comes around
to the door he finds the family out-
driven in an automobile.

but, a vanity case gets quite a results
Anticipating tomorrow and regret-
ting yesterday are poor ways of spend-
ing your time today.

Have you ever stopped to think
that it is easier not to offend than it
is to make amends?

Misery may have company, it not
half so much as it sets on.

Best cure for longing for the old
home town, is to go be there and
try it again.

TOTAL ECLIPSE TO LAST

(Continued from Page One)

The eclipse will return to Ontario again

on Jan. 14, 1944.

The second phase of partial

eclipse will be in the moon's path

GROWTH OF GRIMSBY ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

(Continued from Page One)

Winnipeg and Calgary have each all

People's Church and Shintos. White & Catharines has only

but six, Vancouver all but seven

fifty.

nada for the past fifty years makes

st seventeen cities in their order

g. Vancouver, Hamilton, Ottawa,

aton, Halifax, St. John, Victoria,

atoon.

1871 and has remained so. To-

1881 and has been so at each ten-

w third in size, was sixty-two on

in 1881, and kept on growing to

th, was not in the cities until 1891,

was in sixth place in 1871, fifth in

1901, sixth in 1911, and fifth for a

ried with Hamilton all through the

th, was next to Montreal in 1871,

th, list until 1891 when fifty-nine was

ed dropped back to seventy-third

Edmonton and Saskatoon did not

when Edmonton, now tenth, was

now seventeenth, was 110 on the

th fifth in 1871; and London was

ngston, which was ninth in 1871, is

brantford was tenth in 1871 and is

cs among the newcomers, being

th in 1921.

gs, pratts
don't let
GUAR-
antee, or
else. We
DULTRY
TORONTO

**Poultry
Regulator**

**up, up early,
the morning**

**Duff's
Horse Shoe Brand
Bacon**

it!
Bank balance built
careful economy and
will give you greater
than an equal sum
without difficulty or

es of such a reserve are
ine effort
accounts, small or large.

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MERCE**

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ve Fund \$20,000,000

J. A. Campbell, Manager

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William W. Perrie
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Home Bank Building
Hamilton Ontario

Calder & Hazlewood
MONEY TO LOAN
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE.
Phone 7, Grimsby

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
CLARKE, HOUSTON & CO.
John Clarke, C. A.,
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109 Bank of Hamilton Building,
Phone Regent 1545
Hamilton

58 Wellington St. E., Toronto

**SAVE MONEY—READ
THE ADVS.**

MAINLY FOR WOMEN

GRIMSBY DEHYDRATED FRUIT CAN NOW BE PURCHASED IN GRIMSBY STORES

Several weeks ago The Independent published some articles on the dehydration of fruits, a plant for which purpose had been erected at Grimsby by the Dominion government. The pack for this year is now on the market and two of the leading stores of Grimsby have the fruits on their shelves. And any household that use apples or pears, will be most agreeably surprised at the natural flavor that has been retained in this product.

The fruit is put up in most attractive 1-lb. cartons in a perfectly sanitary and cleanly manner and in each carton is the fruit from one gallon of natural fruit.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating; and from the appearance of the packages and the contents it is probable that the fruit will be soon proven—and proven good—by those who see the cartons.

On the face of the package is the legend "fancy quality dehydrated apples, packed by the Dehydration Committee of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa," and on the side is printed: "These apples were packed when ripe and sound, they were dehydrated when in their prime condition under the most modern sanitary and scientific arrangements, whereby the delicious flavor of the fresh fruit is retained."

"Fruits processed by this method retain all the nutritious sugars and mineral salts of the fresh fruits; they supply that fruit element which everyone requires."

"Dehydrated fruits are economical, risk of spoilage to which fresh fruit is always liable, is eliminated. Nothing is taken from the fresh fruit but water which may be returned when needed."

"The contents of this package is the product of one gallon of fresh apples."

"To bring back the natural condition, soften in water six to ten hours when the fruit may be used for any purpose and in any way that fresh fruit is used."

Inside the package is a printed circular containing several recipes for the use of the fruits, the contents of this circular appearing in another column.

While a shooting party were out for a day's sport in the Highlands a raw young sportsman was observed by a keeper to be taking aim at a pheasant running along the ground.

"It is unsportsmanlike to shoot a pheasant while it is on the ground, the keeper shouted: 'you there; never shoot a running pheasant!'"

"What do you take me for, you idiot?" came the reply. "Can't you see I'm waiting till it stops?"

DAINTY DISHES THAT GRIMSBY HOUSEWIVES CAN MAKE WITH GRIMSBY DEHYDRATED FRUIT

For General Use
Wash and soak in water ten to twelve hours, add pinch of salt. Use in any way you would use fresh sliced apples.

Apple Sauce Cake
1 cup dehydrated apples, 1 1/2 cups cold water, 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 1/4 cup butter, 1 cup flour, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 2 teaspoons cocoa, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Soak apples over night in the water, then cook until soft in same liquid. Sweeten as for table use and press through a sieve, there should be three-fourths cups apple sauce. Add soda to apple sauce and stir until it foams. Sift together flour and spices and baking powder, then add raisins and nuts and stir until they are well favored. Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg, well beaten and beat thoroughly, add apple sauce and sifted ingredients, mix and add vanilla. Bake in a loaf tin lined with heavy greased paper in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

Apple Pie
Wash and soak over night in water to cover. Cook until

soft in same liquid, press through sieve, add pinch salt. Line a pie tin with pie paste and fill in apples, add 1 cup sugar, juice of one half lemon, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and two tablespoons butter in pieces. Put on top crust and bake in hot oven.

Apple Sauce
Wash and soak apples over night in water to cover. Add a pinch of salt and cook in the same water until tender. Then put through a sieve, add sugar, using 1/4 cups for every 1 cup of pulp and the juice of 1/2 lemon, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon. This may be put in sterilized jars and sterilized for twelve minutes, sealed and kept for some time.

Apple Pie
Wash and soak overnight. Line tin with pie paste, fill in with sliced apples same as fresh apples; place on top paste and bake.

Baked Apple Slices
Wash and soak 12 to 13 hours. Take a covered dish and place layer apple slices on bottom, sprinkle some sugar, then another layer of apple slices and more sugar. Cover dish and place in slow oven to bake until tender. Do not add any water to apples in bake dish.

A HOME DINNER IN CHINA

Soup at a home dinner in China is not treated as it is with us, as a separate course. Instead of beginning the meal, it is the beverage throughout the entire meal, kept at the side in a black or white lacquer bowl, and with a boat-like spoon of china. A clear soup, it is made of lean meat, vegetables and seasoning. Since water is little used and tea never during the meal, this soup is the only beverage, unless wine is served.

So the meal really begins with sea food, as seaweed fried in peanut oil, with perhaps a sauce, the dish being similar to our anchovy appetizers. After that is a fresh fish course; the fish may be fried or steamed. If the latter, the sauce or seasoning are put on the fish while it is cooking. An egg dish may take the place of the fish for this part of the meal.

With the fish a huge bowl of rice makes its appearance and stays until the dessert. Portion after portion in small bowls is consumed during the meal, for it represents our potato, bread, macaroni, noodles and rice is one.

The roast is chicken or duck served with a sauce. This may be omitted for an every day meal and only the fresh meat dish served. Fresh meat is pork; beef is not used, as a rule.

This fresh meat dish is more the type we know in chop suey restaurants. The pork is seared slightly and cooked with vegetables—mustard greens, tomatoes or green peppers. A large dish of vegetables will be on the table, too, in order to complete the meal—all kinds, including lettuce, mustard greens, lotus, lily bulbs, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, bean sprouts and the like. The secret of their cooking is a short time, so that they will keep their freshness and crispness. Peanut oil is often used for the cooking.

Sweets are of less importance in the Chinese meal than in ours; the main part is so satisfying that pies, puddings and the usual cakes would be too much. So, preserved fruit or ginger finishes the meal, or hard cakes.

tion by a more healthy attitude of mind.
13. Do not create an unpleasant scene at the table.
14. Do not arouse jealousy by not giving to one child what another child has been given. If old enough the child should know why the food is refused him.

15. Do you manifest authority by forcing a child to eat because you think he should? This leads to anger and obstinacy with inability to digest food. Reason with the child if possible.

16. Do you provide a substitute when a child refuses to eat what is offered him? This is a very poor policy with which to begin the training of a child.

MARKETING IN MEXICO

When in Mexico do as the Mexicans do is a wise rule to follow in regard to rising early in the morning, for if you do not you will miss the most delightful and interesting part of the day. Every one is up at daybreak, and one of the first duties of the housewife is to see about the day's marketing. Unlike many women of our country, says E. A., in New York paper, she rarely if ever goes to market herself, she prefers to give her orders to her servant.

There is always the market proper, which is under cover, with stalls arranged not unlike those in our markets. This, however, forms but a small part of the whole. All the streets leading to the market have their displays, and the human tide of color moving in and out has an irresistible charm.

The first thing that attracts one's attention upon entering is the flowers, with their riot of color. Violets, the double sweet-scented kind, roses, leaves, long stems and thick, glossy leaves, indescribable in their delicacy of color; exquisite carnations, with dew still on them—all the flowers you can carry and a flashing smile from the vendor for a few cents.

The Vegetables
Many of the vegetables sold were new to us, especially those of the root variety. The Mexican woman buys her food in small quantities, just sufficient for one day's use. I have often seen a woman carrying in her hand one onion, a few carrots and a slice of squash—probably her soup vegetables for one day. Potatoes and tomatoes, although natives of these southern countries, are small and inferior, showing little cultivation. We were surprised to see many of our own native fruits displayed; peaches, pears, grapes and apples were plentiful, but did not compare in flavor with those grown in the north. Mangoes, pineapples and aguacates were at their best and were thoroughly enjoyed.

Cooking on Charcoal
Here and there about the market Indian women sat cooking over charcoal brazeros. Rice, frijoles and chile con carne were dished up in brown glazed bowls, and eaten with strips of tortillas, folded so they could serve as spoons. Tortillas are flat, thin cakes made of cornmeal and water and fried. Other women sat behind palm mats upon which were arranged piles of nuts of six or seven each, which they sold for one cent a pile. These, with a few seeds and several bunches of herbs, formed their stock in trade, the whole not amounting to more than 20 cents.

Beautiful woven baskets, reed and raffia work of all kinds, for the Indians of North and South America are famous, delight the tourist. The dyes give brilliant colors of purple, yellow, red and green, which harmonize perfectly with the colors of the fruit and vegetables on all sides.

"Isn't that a pretty big bill, doctor?"
"Well, living costs more than it used to, you know," returned the man of medicine.

The English-speaking peoples will find many friends. Blood is thicker than oil.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

How many mothers make a careful study of the habits of their children in order to eliminate the bad ones and encourage the good? Here are a few questions and suggestions furnished by the home economics department at South Dakota State College that will aid you in studying the habits of the little ones.

1. Does your child fret about what he eats? Perhaps you are making him take the part of an actor in a play and every child enjoys attention.

2. Do you often tell about his eating habits before other people? A child begins to feel important and desires attention.

3. Do you teach him to feed himself as soon as he is old enough? Let him eat a little food; do not punish him for it.

4. Are other members of the family setting an example in good habits for the child? A child tries to imitate older people.

5. Do you select simple, nourishing, easily digested foods and cook them correctly?

6. Has your child had a taste of foods of which only adults should eat? Examples of these are tea, coffee, sweets and pickles.

7. Do you make foods attractive to the child? A child likes color.

8. Do you serve too large quantities?

9. Is your child eating at regular times? Eating between meals overworks the stomach.

10. Does the child sleep poorly?

11. Is he irritable? Does he fret? Then the nervous system is not healthy.

12. Do you realize that a child who is angry or worried cannot digest food properly? Do not force a child to eat, but try to overcome the emotion.

FAVORITE HYMNS AND THEIR WRITERS

By Rev. Archer Wallace

"O LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM"

Phillips Brooks, the writer of "O Little Town of Bethlehem," was a preacher rather than a poet, but all his life he was very much interested in music. When he was a boy his parents had him and his brothers commit great hymns to memory and recite them on Sunday evenings. Phillips had a remarkable good memory. When he went to college he could recite over two hundred hymns. He became a minister of the Episcopal Church of the United States and preached first in Philadelphia, and later in Boston. He was very fond of children, and although he was a giant of a man physically, he loved to play and romp with little folks as though he were one of themselves.

In the summer of 1865, while he was rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, he started on a year of travel, planning to visit Palestine, and to spend Christmas at Bethlehem. On Sunday, December 24th, he rode on horseback from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and before dark that evening he went out into the fields where the shepherds were when they saw the glory of the Lord.

He wrote a letter to the boys and girls of his Sunday School in Philadelphia telling them of his wonderful experiences. This is part of the letter: "I do not mind telling you (though of course I should not like to have you speak of it to the older people of the church) that I am much afraid the younger part of my congregation has more than its share of my thoughts and interest. I remember specially on Christmas Eve, when I was standing in the old church at Bethlehem, close to the spot where Jesus was born, when the whole church was ringing hour after hour with the splendid hymns of praise to God, how again and again it seemed as if I could hear voices that I knew well, telling each other of the 'Wonderful Night, of the Saviour's birth, as I had heard them a year before.'"

No doubt this was when Phillips Brooks got his inspiration to write his famous hymn, "O Little Town of Bethlehem." He wrote it for a Christmas Sunday School service in 1868. He liked Mr. Lewis H. Redner, the organist of the Church and a teacher in the Sunday School, to put it to music. Mr. Redner was, of course, very anxious to give a musical setting to the hymn, but nothing seemed to come. The day of the Christmas service drew near, but still there was no music to go with the words of the hymn. The night before the Christmas service was to take place, Mr. Redner woke from deep sleep with sweet music ringing in his ears. He hastily took some sheets of paper and jotted down the tune. The next morning, before he went to church he completed it and handed it to Mr. Brooks.

Neither Phillips Brooks nor Mr. Redner seemed to realize what a great thing they had done, and it was a good many years before the hymn became generally known.

A husband has no chance, if he decides to hold out, he is held up.

THEY BASK IN MID-WINTER SUNSHINE



Why pick on me?" said the little fellow, "there are many other things which can interest you and hold your attention." And so there are, but after all the native life of the "Isles of the Blest" is worth a little study, is it not? Take this little Jamaican for instance. If you took away his shirt and his breech he would not leave him much other than a full tummy, yet he is a British subject, and as such has an opportunity of becoming wealthy of doing pretty well for himself and of gathering enough of this world's substance to give him comfort at least in his later years. He will grow up in a ramshackle old hut on the edge of the town maybe, and learn to be jealous of his rights as a citizen; and when he comes to the age of understanding he will be more English than the English. As a matter of fact he will, in all probability, speak at least two "English" languages. In one of these he might tell you to buy his fruits or lace hark souvenirs or

parts of Spain, Trinidad, Mexico, light brown after a day in the sun, an interesting part on the deck of the "Isles of the Blest" that "Isles of the Blest" that direct you over the line road that forms a network over the island, and in the other he will converse with his kind. This language sounds as foreign as any you will meet with in your tour of the West Indies, but if you listen intently enough you will catch an "I" and an "on" or a "Yes," then gradually your ear will be able to distinguish all the words and you will wonder that you could not understand the dialect.

They are interesting, these people. Watch them as they swarm around your cruise vessel docked in Kingston harbor, in their tub-like canoes, and dive deep into the water for your coppers. They are a different people in every sense of the word.

Participants in the cruises to the West Indies by the Canadian Pacific S.S. Montreal in January and February next, will be afforded every opportunity to study the various peoples with whom they come in contact and will return with at least a few impressions and a better understanding of them. No matter how different they may be, they are never foreign. This is especially true of the British protectorates. If one would really get to the heart of these people, he dare not patronize them. If he does this he only finds the type that he expects to find.

LESSON NO. 8

LIGHTING THE BATH ROOM

Have you ever watched your father shave? Does he try to keep shadows away by turning his face this way and that? Or can he shave comfortably and easily with a smile on his face like the man in the second picture? Shaving is really the best test of lighting in a bathroom. A man shaves each side of his face and under his chin, and if he is to see well, he needs a light on each side down low enough to light underneath the chin.

It is necessary to take the bulb out of the light to connect her electric iron? If she does, she probably does not curl her hair in the evening, because many bathrooms are lighted by only one fixture. A bathroom has two fixtures, and after using one for a curling iron, then she must twist and turn her head because she cannot see well when only one is used for lighting.

That curling iron of sister's is just one of the handy little electric appliances which should be provided with an outlet of their own—a convenience outlet 36 inches or more above the floor, so that good lighting is always ready when it is most needed.



Lighting the mirror in the bathroom is exactly the same problem as lighting the mirror in the bedroom, and two bracket fixtures are needed for good lighting—one at either side of the mirror at eye level or a little above. The fixtures should point upward and should have long dense milk-white shades open at the top to conceal the 60-watt 'bulbs' inside.

If the bathroom is large, you may have a fixture in the center of the ceiling just like the fixture used in the kitchen. If this is properly put in and equipped with a bulb of 75-watts or more, it will furnish good general lighting all over the room on occasions when the mirror is not being used.

When sister goes to curl her hair in front of the mirror, does she

LIGHTING THE SUN ROOM

In the sun room we usually want a ceiling fixture to give us general lighting and to flood the whole room with warm, soft light and an atmosphere of cheerfulness; we also need lighting from portable lamps for reading or sewing, or as decorative spots of light around the room. Do you remember the lesson which told how to light the living room? It was much the same as this, for the sun room or sun porch is really another living room in most homes.

In the sun room, however, the furniture and decorations usually require lighting fixtures which will look well with wicker and cretonne and which will make the sun room feel like a sun room even after dark.

You Cannot Surpass

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

Its luscious freshness & rich strength make it finer than any Gunpowder, Japan or Young Hyson. Sold everywhere. Ask for SALADA to-day.

Toast For Breakfast

IT'S THE FLAVOR THAT'S FAVORED!

Toast for breakfast, Toast for tea—Toast whenever the occasion requires—you get the right kind of Toast by using Jarvis' Bread. It's the kind that adapts itself very well to toasting!

The richness of the ingredients we use—all wholesome and palatable—make this Bread of ours the wanted kind for every meal.

Rye Bread, White Bread, Raisin Bread, Bran Bread, Graham Bread, as well as other brands, are to be had.

JARVIS BAKERY

MAIN STREET GRIMSBY

DOMINION STORES LIMITED

CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL GROCERS

Always at a Saving

As an indication of the consistent low prices at Dominion Stores we are listing three specials only this week. Shop at your nearest store for real economy.

CREAMERY BUTTER lb. 38c

START THE DAY RIGHT WITH PORRIDGE and CREAM

QUAKER LARGE PACKAGE OATS Reg. 29c 25c

SOME (Arlequins) 49c 39c
WALNUT BREAD WALNUTS lb.

SINGAPORE Sliced No. 2 PINEAPPLE Tin 19c
DELICIOUS WITH CUSTARD

Patterson Candy
Tastes Like
More
The Patterson Candy Co. Limited
TORONTO

PRUNERS

Pruning time is now here and you will be able, to procure your needs both in new Pruners and repairs for old ones from us.

ROCKDALE PRUNERS—Long ferules—30-in. \$2.50; 36-in. \$2.75.

WOODYATT PRUNERS—4-ft. \$1.50; 6-ft. \$1.50; 8-ft. \$1.75. Extra Blades, 30c.

CAMPBELL SAWS—Unsharpened, 60c; Sharpened, 80c.

Short Handled Saws, 85c unsharpened. 8-ft. Handled Saws, 95c unsharpened.

COAL SCUTTLES—Galvanized, \$1; Japanned, 75c.

Sims Hardware

PHONE 130.

GRIMSBY

ADVERTISING PAYS

THEAL BROS.

"FIVE SPEAKING"

GRIMSBY

GRIMSBY EAST

Our first six months ends the first of February—swing into line and let us make this the largest six months' business this store has ever done. We will save you money, guarantee your satisfaction and deliver everything to your door.

CHEESE

At today's price Cheese is worth 25c a lb.—For Thursday, Friday and Saturday we will sell it at per lb. **23c**

Thompson Seedless Raisins, 2 lbs. 25c
Seeded Raisins (Del Monte's) 2 15-oz. pkgs. 25c
Valencia Raisins, finest Spanish, lb. 15c
Currants (finest Patras) 18c lb, 2 for 35c
Baker's Cocoa, 1/2 lb. tin 25c

Breakfast Cocoa, (finest quality), 2 lbs. 25c
Blueberries, 25c
Pears, tree ripe, 20c
Green Gage Plums, 25c
Aylmer Yellow Peaches, 40c
Spinach, (Libby's), 25c
Kraut (Libby's best), 20c

Butter (Riverview), best quality, 40c
Butter, best Farmers' make, lb. 38c

TEAS AND COFFEES

Reports have it that Teas and Coffees are due for an advance, so you had better get a supply ahead. Light of Asia Tea, our special, lb. 75c and 85c
Black Tea, Breakfast, special per lb. 75c
Salada Tea, per lb. 75c and 85c
Red Rose Tea, per lb. 65c
Brittania Coffee, lb. 65c
Chase and Sanborn's Coffee, lb. 65c
Dalton Coffee, lb. 70c
Club House Coffee, lb. 70c

Few Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday

10 lbs. Sugar, 75c
Matches, Pine Tree; regular 29c, 3 for 25c
Van Camp's or Dominion Tomato Soups, 3 for 25c

Hothouse Lettuce, Iceberg Lettuce, Celery, Cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and other vegetables always on hand.

Kindly Phone Your Order in Early.

GRIMSBY
Phone 5GRIMSBY EAST
Phone 11

Local Items of Interest

Mr. G. S. Whyte, of Ottawa was a visitor in town yesterday.

Mrs. W. W. Groce is visiting her mother, Mrs. Falconbridge, in Toronto.

The Lena Davis Chapter, I.O.D.E., dance at Beamsville, will be held on Feb. 13th.

The total cost of the Beamsville High School annex and community hall is \$89,317.50.

Mrs. K. Morris has left on a trip to Ottawa, and Miss Mary has gone to Barrie to attend school.

Beamsville Methodist church is holding special services each evening this week.

Mrs. W. R. Davies and Miss Gladys Drope, left last week to spend the winter at Nausau, South Carolina.

James H. Walker, of Beamsville, has received the appointment of bailiff for that division centre in the place of Joseph Grobb, resigned.

Prof. A. J. Johnson, of Victoria University, will preach the anniversary services in Beamsville Methodist church, on Sunday Jan. 25.

The annual meeting for election of officers, etc., of Beamsville Horticultural Society, is called for Thursday, Jan. 15, at 8 a.m., in Community hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Cook and daughter, Marion, left on Saturday for West Virginia, where they will reside in future.

Rev. M. C. Gandier, of Smithville, was appointed to succeed Dr. Cunningham as Interim Moderator for St. Ann's Church, Wexford, and for Wellandport.

Miss Mabel Collier, of Port Frances, the public school nurse, taking Miss Kier's late position, will make Beamsville her headquarters for the district schools.

A time table, effective Jan. 10, has been issued for a bus line between Hamilton and St. Catharines, giving seven trips each way a day through Grimsby, with three trips on Sundays.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Lena Davis Chapter, I.O.D.E., Beamsville, will be held in the vocational school on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 15, at three o'clock.

The annual Vestry meeting of St. Andrew's church will be held in the Parish Hall, on Monday evening, January 19th, 1925, at 8 o'clock a.m. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

Engineer Fellows and the snow-plows and scrapers reached Grimsby Tuesday night on the way through to the Falls, scraping and leveling the Provincial highway. All the plows now in use are motor driven.

A pleasant time was spent Thursday evening at the home of Hazel McNinch, Upper Oak street, where the members of the girls' hockey team gave Marion Cook a farewell on the eve of her departure to West Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Martin, Vine-land, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Irene, to James Flatts, also of Vine-land, the marriage to take place the latter part of January.

The anniversary of the Beamsville Methodist church will be held on Sunday, Jan. 25. Professor A. J. Johnson, of Victoria University, will be the special preacher for the occasion.

At the meeting of the Hamilton Presbytery, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, the resignation of Rev. William Cooper, of Beamsville, was accepted. Rev. Mr. Milliken, of Grimsby, will act as Interim Moderator.

John Hicks, of Beamsville, made a good record at the St. Catharines poultry show with his Barred Rocks. He won first and second on cockerel, hen and pullet, third on cock, and first on pen. He also won for the third time the cup awarded for best collection.

All the different branches of auxiliary and boys' clubs in connection with St. Andrew's Anglican church are working hard in preparation for their anniversary tea which will be held at the end of this month. This event has always been a bumper affair, but this year will surpass any that has been held yet.

The body of the late William Hancy Donoherty, who died in Windsor, arriving Thursday night, and was conveyed to the home of his brother-in-law, Harry Taubot, Ontario street, from whence the funeral was held Friday morning to Queen's Park cemetery.

The Rev. Father Miller, of St. Joseph's church, conducted the services at the graveside. The pall-bearers were all relatives of the deceased.

The choir of the Methodist Church spent a very pleasant social time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Hummel, 9 Depot street, on Friday evening, Jan. 9th. The evening was spent in games and sociability, after which a dainty lunch was served. A vote of thanks was proposed which brought forth a hearty response from all present, to which the hostess responded suitably and thus ended a very pleasant evening.

Meat: Your should visit A. F. Hawke's furnishing and clothing department on Saturday next. Our great January sale of men's \$2.00 shirts for \$1.29; \$3.50 broadcloths for \$2.59; our heavy tweed trousers at \$2.95 and \$3.95; blue and khaki work shirts at 95c; heavy wool socks at 59c; caps, \$3.00 value for \$1.95; all new hats will be sacrificed, \$6.50 velours at \$4.95, \$4.50 felts at \$3.45.

The prompt action of Conductor Nelson probably saved the destruction of many cars on the Canadian National Railway's Port Erie to Toronto freight train Sunday. When the train was passing through Winona, Conductor Nelson noticed that the caboose was afire. Without loss of time he stopped the train. Despite all efforts to put out the fire, the caboose was totally destroyed.

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Burtch, Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, the death of Mrs. Susan Terryberry took place. Deceased was in her 84th year. She was well known by many of the older residents of the Beamsville and Clinton. Mrs. S. Librock is an only surviving sister.

The next Astronomical lecture, under the auspices of the Lincoln Loyalist Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be given on Thursday, 22nd inst., at 8.30 p.m., at the Village Inn, instead of on Tuesday. A descriptive talk on the eclipse will be illustrated by mechanical slides, also slides showing photographs of former eclipses. Samples of smoked glass will also be shown. All are invited.

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MOORE'S THEATRE Attractions

Wednesday, Jan. 14th
"The Tongues"
with Percy Marmont and Doris Kenyon and a Comedy.

Saturday, Jan. 17th
"Mothers in Law"
with Ruth Clifford, Pathe News and Aesop's Fable.

Monday, Jan. 19th
"Along Came Ruth"
with Viola Dana and a Comedy.

Wednesday, Jan. 21st
"Sandra"
with Barbara La Marr and a Comedy.

In The Churches

BAPTIST
Rev. T. E. Richards, minister.
Sunday, Jan. 18th—49th Anniversary.
11 a.m.—Chancellor H. P. Widden, of McMaster University, Toronto.
2.30 p.m.—Bible School and Adult Classes.
7 p.m.—Chancellor Whidden.
Special music by the choir, assisted by Miss Vera Brownlee, of Bloor St. Baptist choir, Toronto.
A cordial invitation is extended to the public to worship with us on this occasion.

BIRTHS, DEATHS and Marriages

BORY
MITCHELL—At Grimsby, on Wednesday, January 7th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. L. Mitchell, a son.
LITTLE—On Tuesday, January 6th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Little, Grimsby, a son.

IN MEMORIAL
SPENCER—In loving memory of Eleanor Mary Spencer, the dearly loved daughter of Stephen and Mrs. Spencer, who died January 12th, 1916.
It was God's will, His loving will, To take our child away;
But, when united, we shall meet,
When God appoints the day.
—Father, Mother and Brother Arthur

BURGESS-SUTHERLAND
On Saturday, January 10th, at 6.30 p.m., at St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends, the Rev. J. Allan Ballard solemnized the marriage of Kathleen Luella, daughter of the late Norman R. and Mrs. Sutherland, to Solon Charles Burgess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Burgess. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Wilson Sutherland, looked charming in a black marmella gown, trimmed with grey fox and black and silver hat. They were attended by Miss Gladys Sutherland, sister of the bride, and Fred Burgess, brother of the groom. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess left for Montreal, Que., where they will make their home.

BARTLETT-MARSHALL
At the Tapscott parsonage, on Wednesday, Ethel Beatrice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Marshall, Tapscott, became the bride of Eugene Ross Bartlett, of Wood-ville, Ont. Rev. John Ward performed the ceremony. Miss Clara Marshall, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, while Roy Marshall, brother of the bride, assisted the groom.

JOHN PENFOLD PASSES AWAY
John Penfold, senior, Tapscott's oldest citizen and a pioneer of Wentworth county, passed away on Monday afternoon at his residence, 220 Main street, at the advanced age of 92 years. Deceased had been in failing health for some time, but had been at his usual work only two weeks.

At the age of 20 years, Mr. Penfold left the shores of England for this country, making the voyage in an old sailing vessel which took one month and twelve days. Arriving in New York he went to Albany, from where he proceeded to Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Working across the bridge at the Falls, he took the train to Hamilton. He secured a position at \$20 a year working for a farmer. He later became his own master.

A man of sterling character possessing an influence for good, and at times lending a helping hand to those in need, the Mr. Penfold was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. In religion he was a Methodist, being a devout member of Tapscott's Methodist church. In politics he was a Liberal.

He married the daughter of James Lee, Mountain top, and out of this union were born seven sons and two daughters. His wife predeceased him in 1904, as did the eldest son, Stephen, who died in 1911, and his

eldest daughter, Catharine, who passed away in 1905.

Those surviving are: Joseph and John, of Penfold Bros., feed store, John street south, Hamilton; Arthur of Strabane; Enoch of Hamilton; James, who lives on the homestead at Tapscott; Awey, of Grimsby; and Mrs. James H. Hildreth, of T. J.

LINCOLN COUNTY COUNCIL
James McPhee, Reeve of Niagara-on-the-Lake.
Archie Woodruff, Reeve of Niagara Township.
R. H. Johnson, Reeve of Port Dalhousie.
Horton Strong, Reeve of Gainsboro.

No Corset Like "Lovers' Form"—Full Stock Cared
Butterick's New Spring Quarterly on Sale Here

YES, THERE ARE REMARKABLE SAVINGS OBTAINED BY COMING TO OUR

JANUARY SALE

A SWEEPING SACRIFICE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HIGH GRADE WEARING APPAREL

CLOSE-OUT PRICES ON COATS

\$19.75 COATS for	\$9.95
\$30.00 COATS for	\$18.95
\$45.00 COATS for	\$25.00

BARGAINS IN DRESSES

Regular \$15.00 for	\$9.95
Regular \$19.50 for	\$13.75
Regular \$29.50 for	\$18.75

ODD DRESSES

While they last, at \$7.89

Clearing Prices on Our Entire Stock of

MEN'S OVERCOATS

\$19.50 values at	\$12.95
\$25.00 values at	\$17.95
\$35.00 values at	\$24.90

22 KIDDIES' OVERCOATS

Prices \$7.50 to \$12.00. While they last \$5.89

22 CHILDREN'S SUITS

4 to 7 years—Half Price \$4.95

BIG TROUSER VALUE

Wonderful Savings in Men's Tweed Pants \$2.75 to \$4.50

MEN'S HATS—All New—All Sacrificed. Smart Styles \$6.50 value for \$4.95 \$4.50 value for \$3.45

BOYS' PULLOVERS—\$2.50 value for \$1.45

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ANDERSON

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Specials, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

PURE CANE SUGAR, 10 lbs. for	75c
MAYBERRY CREAMERY BUTTER, lb.	37c
SLICED SIDE BACON, lb	29c
SLICED PEAMEAL BACK BACON, lb.	37c
AYLMER TOMATOES (Large Can), 2 for	35c
STERLING CATSUP, 12-oz. bottle	23c
MACK'S NO RUB, 6 for	25c
FEATHERSTRIP COCONUT, lb.	23c
SOCKEYE SALMON (Tall Can)	33c
SOCKEYE SALMON (Small Size)	17c

ANDERSON'S SUPERIOR STORES

PROMPT DELIVERY MAIN ST., GRIMSBY

Robert Gibson, Reeve, Samuel Shields, Deputy, Clinton.
Juelin Housberger, Deputy, South.
W. J. Stewart, Deputy North.
Claude Telford, Reeve of Beamsville.
Adelbert Jackson, Reeve of Stn. Grimsby.
Hamilton Fleming, Reeve of Nth. Grimsby.
S. E. Housberger, Reeve

"THE HOME OF QUALITY GROCERIES"

Dominion Government Dehydrated Fruits, Packed in Grimsby At Their Experimental Plant

Fruit processed by this method retains all the nutritious sugars and mineral salts of the fresh fruits. Nothing is taken from the fresh fruit but water, which may be returned when needed.

Apples, Baldwins or Greenings, in 16-oz. packages at 35c. Pears at 50c.

Also Grimsby Grown English Walnuts at 20c per lb. Mixed Nuts and Almonds at 20c per lb. Seedless Raisins and Sultan Raisins, 2 lbs. for 25c. Force, 2 for 25c. Haddie, Fillets Ciscos, Oysters, Celery, Iceberg Lettuce, Malaga Grapes.

Send Us Your Order and Get Real Satisfaction.

J. P. ROBERTSON

Phone 225.

Quality Grocer, Grimsby

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SPRING LAMB

MILK FED VEAL

PRIME STEER BEEF

COUNTRY FED FORK

THE CHOICEST MEAT THAT WE CAN BUY

THE A. G. BOULTER & SONS' STORES

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4 STORES—4 STORES

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BEAMSVILLE

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Residence Phone 418. Office Phone 431.

MAIN STREET

GRIMSBY

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE—Twenty-one hens, mostly pullets. Chas. Furler, Jr., car stop 12, Grimsby.

FOR SALE—Set of light bob-sleighs, two seats, in good shape. J. A. A. House, Ridge Road, phone 55 ring 7, Winona.

FOR SALE—Good family cow, fresh milk, with calf at side. Apply to Wm. Bartlett, Station Road, Beamsville.

FOR SALE—A quantity of fresh drinking cider, 5 ylls gallon or ten gallon kegs. C. J. Crooks & Co., phone 106 ring 4, Beamsville.

FOR SALE—Good single cutter, with small front seat; single driving harness; cutting box. All in good condition. P. H. Gamble, phone 415, Grimsby.

FOR SALE—Cutter, roll seat at the back. Will sell cheap. Apply to Dr. Clark's Office, corner Main and Mountain Street, phone Office 127, Residence 109, Grimsby.

FOR SALE—Oak Treasure heater, large size, \$15. Phone 14 ring 3, Grimsby. H. G. & B. stop 167.

FOR SALE—Ford ton truck, late model, with "extras", fully equipped for fruit. Also table gramophone, practically new, with records. W. C. Watts, Fairview Ave., phone 4117.

FOR SALE—Seventy White Wandering pullets—McLeod stock; laying. V. M. Stevens, Winona, phone 178w.

FOR SALE—Baled hay and straw in any quantity from one bundle up. J. A. Livingstone, Grimsby.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLOORING—Now is the time to lay your hardwood floor. Don't wait for the spring rush. We have only the best brands; floors finished complete, satisfaction guaranteed. Sharr Bros., phone 435w, Grimsby.

Having accepted the agency for the Union Steel Yards, Toronto, I am prepared to take orders for, manufacture in carload lots. Hugh Bertram, Stoney Creek, phone 131 ring 5, Winona.

WESTINGHOUSE RADIO SETS—I have a complete line of Radiolas, also batteries and radio parts. Kenneth E. Wright, phone 21, Winona.

EXPERT PRUNING—Of all fruits; young orchards a specialty; grafting in season; job carpentering of all kinds. David Fisher, 49 Robinson Street, Box 321, Grimsby. Jan. 1

WANTED

WANTED—Large fruit farm in exchange for large apartment in Hamilton, showing good returns, \$100,000 property. Investigate and apply to Egan, Swick, Canfield, Ont.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—At Grassie, white Beagle hound; brown spot on top of head; answers to name of Laddie; reward. H. Hyatt, Grassie.

LOST—Barrel of a 16-gauge shotgun, between Grimsby and Twenty road. Finder kindly leave at The Independent Office.

TOWN COUNCIL

(Continued from Page One)

mission as soon as possible to take up the appointment of clerk and treasurer.

Moxley and Durham moved that Dr. R. A. Alexander be appointed M.O.H. at \$300.

St. John and Wadde moved that Fred W. Andrews be appointed collector at one-half of one per cent. on general and five per cent. on dog tax, poll tax, etc.

Mannell and Burgoyne moved the passing of the by-law to appoint T. K. Hunter scale and yellow inspector.

Burgoyne and Durham moved that this council tender to Mrs. (Dr.) Buck and family, their sincere sympathy in her recent bereavement.

Bird and St. John moved the appointment of James M. Wentworth as constable at same salary. After some discussion, Mannell and Moxley, that James M. Wentworth be appointed town constable at \$10 per week, and Bird withdrew his motion.

While "James M." was thanking the council, a couple of the aldermen fell asleep, but the younger element soon awakened them.

Moxley and Bird moved that Wm. Farrow be appointed member of the board of health.

Durham and Burgoyne, that the finance committee report into the appointment of an auditor and report at next meeting.

Wadde and Bird moved that the council meet on the second and fourth Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

The Horticultural Society was granted \$25 for 1924 on motion of Burgoyne and Durham.

On account of the house on Maple avenue having been burned last fall the council, on motion of St. John and Wadde, will refund to P. E. Wilkins his second instalment of 1924 taxes.

St. John and Bird moved that the motion to have Judge Campbell sit re-bax taxes, be rescinded.

Mannell and Wadde moved that the finance committee wait on Judge Campbell on Jan. 20, and that the collector be requested to be present with all information in his possession.

The mayor explained his views on the matter, saying that he did not think the judge would find any more than the council already knew. Mannell and Wadde were insistent that the judge should come.

Wadde and Mannell voted nay on St. John and Bird motion, but it carried, so the other motion was not out.

The Ontario Municipal Association meets in Toronto on Jan. 15, and the mayor was authorized to attend.

WINONA

Commencing on Thursday evening, January 15, the Stoney Creek Literary society will hold weekly meetings for the remainder of the winter months. While the first open meeting will take place on a Thursday night, it was decided to hold the following weekly gatherings on Friday nights. Officers for 1925 were elected as follows: Hugh Bertram, honorary president; W. S. Milne, president; R. L. Hyson, first vice-president; Miss Edna Smith, second vice-president; Dick Bland, third vice-president; Phil McCombs, fourth vice-president; Miss Thelma Millen, secretary; John Walker, treasurer; Neil Hopkins, assistant treasurer; Dan Firth, chairman of the debating committee, and Dick Bland, chairman of the programme committee.

An interesting programme, being arranged for Thursday night and a large attendance is looked for.

ADVERTISE

USE US.

THE REXALL STORES

—ARE—

CANADA'S FAVORITE DRUG STORES

THE BIG THREE 7 SUTHERLAND 7 SISTERS

HAIR GROWER

HAIR SHAMPOO

HAIR FERTILIZER

All three in a complete package with full directions for use. Package,

\$1.50

LESLIE J. FARRELL

THE REXALL STORES

GRIMSBY EAST STORE, Phone 261.

MAIN STORE, Phone 69

Sunday Hours, Both Stores—12.30 to 1.30.

Slats' Diary

By ROSS FARQUHAR

Friday—well I was very for the young man with visited as with a call this evening. He came from the native her place of pa's & he is a going to work here in town. He has one eye and he lost two of his fingers in a explosion last yr. He told pa he had been find sum nice girl and get married to her. Pa sed, well if yule excuse my Frank way of talking I am very much afraid that they wasn't very many girls wood marry you The young man replies and sed. O my goodness I think I of them could be a plenty dont you. Pa nodded his head vigorously.

Saturday—Ant Enmy was complaining about not being able to go to sleep las nite on acct. of hearing noises. She sed to pa. Do you snore in yure sleep. And pa looks over at me and winked and sed to her. Well I gess thats when I do most of my Snoring at least I never noticed otherwise.

Sunday—Mr. Enson has arrived back home from way down in Florida and he says he never wants to live there no more. He sed the muskeeters growed so big that they puncher the otto tires and you put on solid tires on yure otto.

Monday—Joe Hix was a talking to paw wile ma was gone the afternoon and he sed he diddnt no what to do his wife was a getting so she just kep talking to her self all the time. Pa sed they was nothing to worry about. He shud ought to congratulate his self on being lucky.

Tuesday—Blisteres pa has got a new name for his wife. Here of lately she has been keeping her eye so close onto him that he has nicknamed her The Watch Party.

Wednesday—Today in skool the teacher ast Jake about the old saying about the report that Lightning never strikes twice in the same place and she ast him how cum it not to Jake sed. Well the reason is that strikes once.

Thursday—The fissical director is talking cold Baths to us but he dont get fur with me. The fellow across the crick witch took a cold bath after he had ate a big Christmas dinner and a wife and chilern all alone in the world.

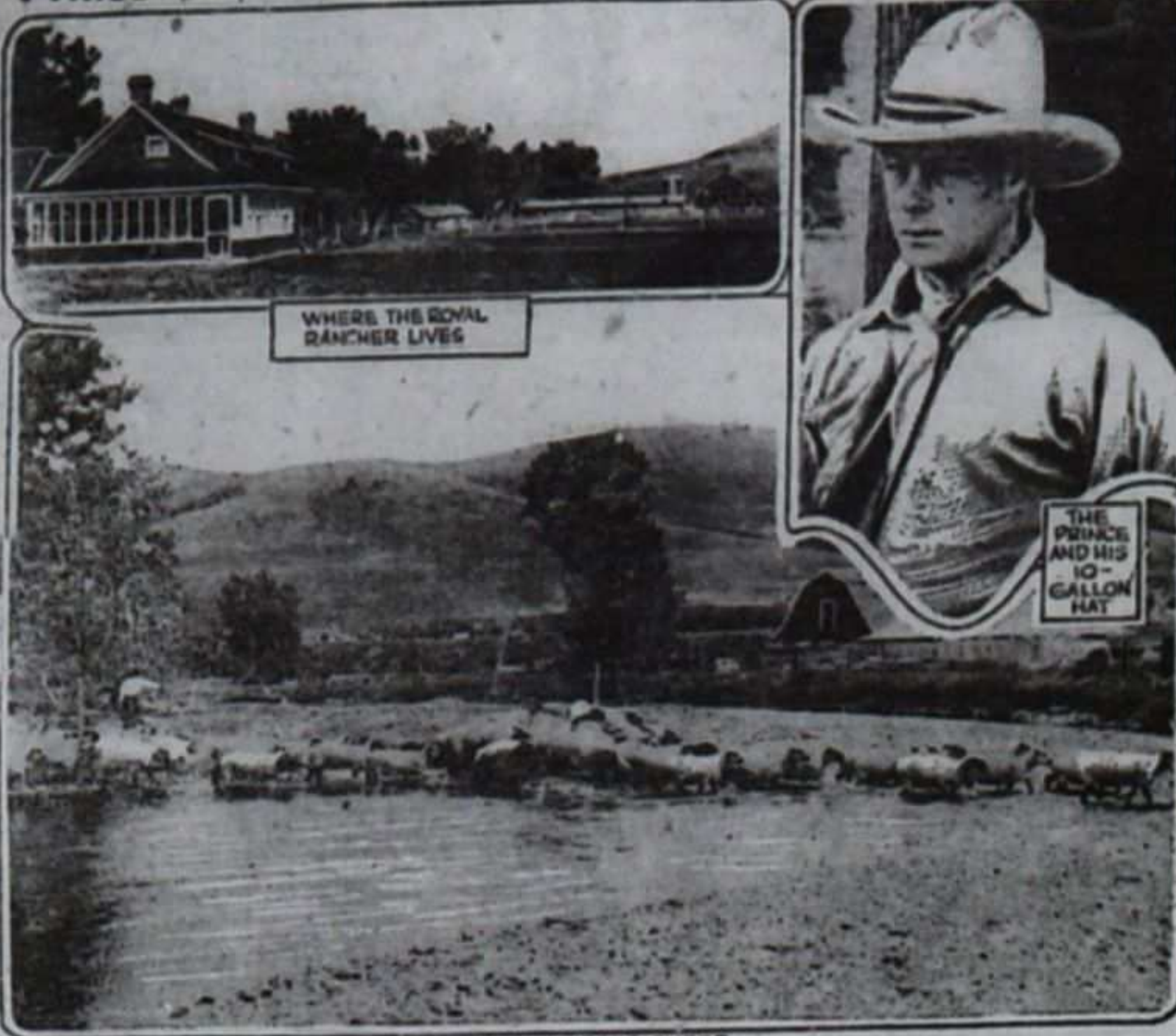
CANADIAN PACIFIC TORONTO-WEST ST. JOHN THROUGH SLEEPER SERVICE

In connection with the Eastland sailings of the Canadian Pacific S. S. Montrose, on January 23, and the S. S. Montcalm on January 30, a through standard sleeper will be operated by the Canadian Pacific from Toronto direct to the ship's side at West St. John, as follows:

Leave Toronto January 22 and 29, 9 a.m.; arrive Montreal 5.40 p.m. Leave Montreal 7 p.m.; arrive West St. John (ship's side) 12.20 p.m. January 23 and 30.

This direct service is in conformity with the expectation of a great convenience to travellers to Great Britain.—Adv. 28]

Prince of Wales' "Little Grey Home in the West"

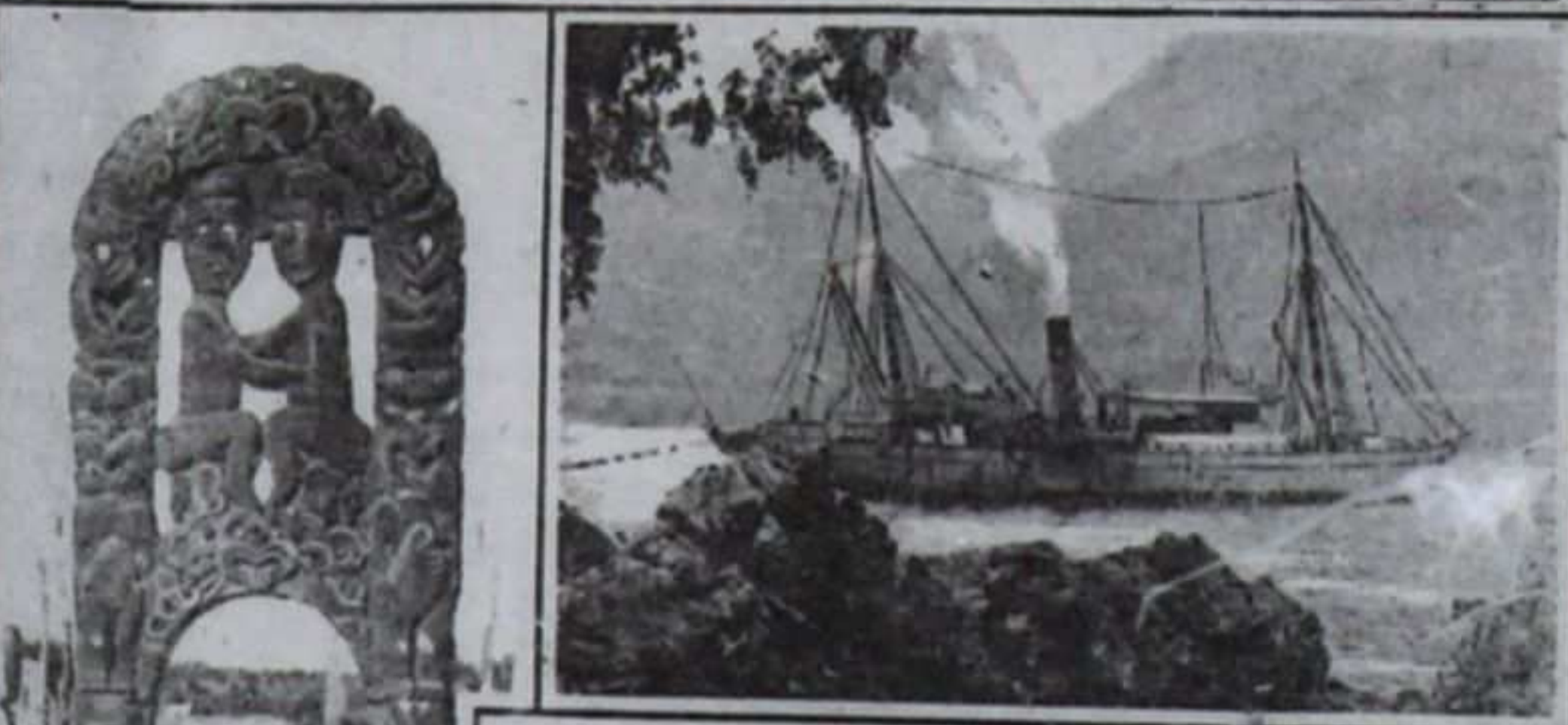
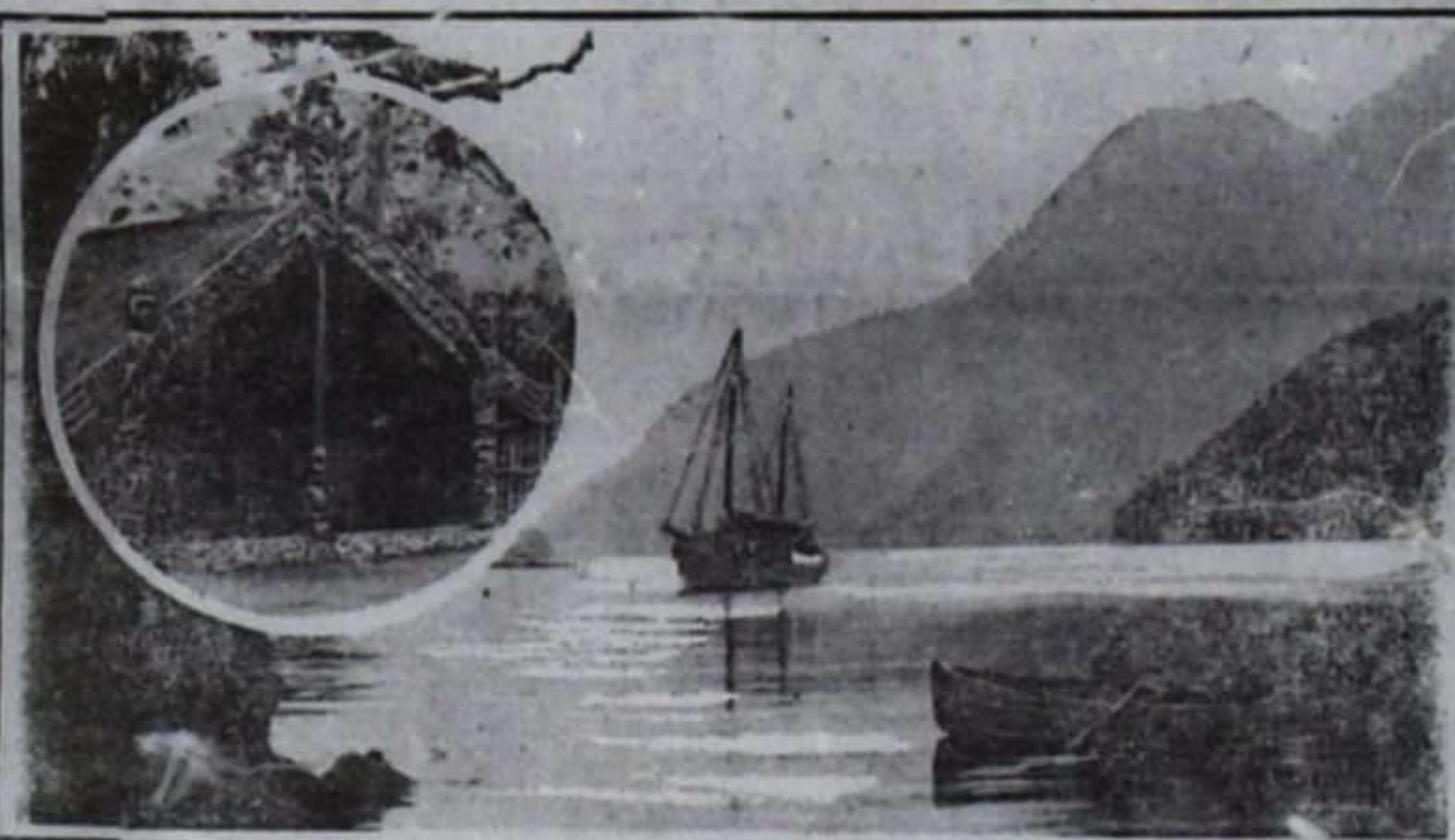


After having enjoyed about as much privacy as the proverbial goldfish during the international polo games near New York, the Prince of Wales retired to the quiet and seclusion of his Canadian "Little Grey Home in the West," 25 miles from High River, Alberta, a station on the Canadian Pacific, to rest for a few days, recreate and work far from curious crowds, reporters, still photographers and "movie" men. It is very pleasant, no doubt, to be the most popular young man in the world, but about once a year the rolling hills and rich prairie land of his "E. P. Ranch" call the Prince of Wales, Baron Renfrew or "Davy Windsor," as they refer to H.R.H. in Alberta, back to the land.

The prince is a real farmer and rancher, and is honestly endeavoring to improve the breed of horses, sheep and cattle in Western Canada. His pure-bred, imported animals and their offspring have won many prizes in competition at live stock shows in Western Canada, not because they were from the royal ranch, but because they were the very best exhibited. Since he bought his 4,100 acre ranch in Alberta in 1919, the prince has been sending to it the best stock he could secure in Great Britain, and every year he sells at auction the surplus animals for the benefit of live stock breeders in the western provinces. The Earl of Minto, who has a big ranch near-by, does the same thing. Also, King George loans the prince some of his best animals for the stud.

"He's a neighborly kid," said one of the members of the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association. "When he comes out here we don't chase him as t. y do in other places. We just let him ride, and ne thing you know he has all of us neighbors in as his guests, and meets us just as a neighbor. He wants to meet all the ranchers who are his neighbors, and there isn't a thing about ranching he doesn't want to know. His ranch is no fad. He is running it for the benefit of Canada first, and second for the purpose of making the "E. P. Ranch" a business venture, just as any level-headed man would do. When he is on the ranch he wears a 'ten gallon hat,' the same as all of the cowboys, and he does his work d. y like any other ranch hand. 'Regular feller,' that's what we call him. 'Regular feller.'"

Maori Retains Native Customs



Geographically considered, New Zealand is the Japan of the South Pacific. It has much the same varied configuration, the same abundance of bays and harbors, and lies about midway between the tropics and the pole New Zealand is, too, a land of never fading verdure.

Canadian Pacific officials report that in recent years tourist travel from Canada, and from Europe through Canada, to New Zealand has shown a remarkable increase. From the earliest days of settlement the fame of New Zealand's wonderful scenic attractions has spread abroad and they are now regarded as without equal by their kind in the world. Within the compass of the two main islands are found virgin forests full of remarkable exotic vegetation with many rare and beautiful flowers; wonder of thermal regions cover a wide area in the centre of the North Island where volcanoes, geysers, boiling springs of nature's titanic hidden forces are manifest. The lakes and floods of the South Island are of an unimaginable grandeur and magnificence, and the country provides excellent sport for the fisherman or big game hunter, with its trout and salmon filled rivers, and the fine deer herds of the interior.

At Return, on the Northern Island, may be studied many interesting phases of Maori life, here the Maori still retains most of the old customs and traditions of his storied past, and all through the country one comes upon him paddling his canoe up or down the wonderful rivers, much as his fathers did before the advent of the white man. Little native villages of carved homes dot the river banks and roads. Auckland is the chief port of the Northern Island and is the calling place of the Canadian Australasian line of steamships.

The South Island is rich in scenic attractions, and its marvellous floods are unsurpassed by those of any country in the world. The great range of Southern Alps running from north to south through this island, is capped by many superb peaks, and huge glaciers, rushing snow-fed rivers provide a never ending source of enjoyment and pleasure.

The city of Dunedin, with its busy shipping port possesses many attractions for the visitor and is next year to be the scene of the New Zealand Exhibition. This Exhibition will embrace all industries and resources of the Antipodes, many international features and will attract visitors from practically every corner of the world.

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Speedy Relief
IS GIVEN TO COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS WHEN TREATED WITH THIS WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

ROBERT'S SYRUP
OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER AND TAR

BUCKLEY'S
BRONCHITIS MIXTURE
ACTS LIKE A FLASH!
for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS
Results Guaranteed

THE 5% DEBENTURES—5% and SAVINGS DEPOSITS
Carrying 3½ per cent. on DAILY BALANCE in

The Hamilton Provident and Loan Corporation
Hamilton

Are legal investments for TRUST FUNDS

D. M. CAMERON, General Manager
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About Bibles--

You will find here in our stock over one hundred styles of Bibles.

And you will particularly like our showing of the famous Oxford and Cambridge Bibles—worthy products of great English institutions.

There's a wide variety of sizes, styles and prices. Many with quite large, clear, bold type.

Some in rich, novel bindings. Indexed and illustrated Bibles, too, are featured.

And now let us mention an extraordinary Bible bargain. We offer a splendid Nelson Bible—good type and binding—complete with band and attractively boxed, \$1.00.

May we just mention our splendid stock of Anglican Prayer Books, Catholic Prayer Books, Methodist and Presbyterian Hymnals.

Our store is open evenings until 6 o'clock. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

Robt. Duncan & Co.
"GIFTS"
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A real Smoke SIR HAIG Cigar
5 Cents
At all Stores

WE DO GOOD PRINTING

GROWERS ASK FOR PROTECTION

Tax of At Least 20 Per Cent. on United States Products—Till Home-Grown Varieties Are Ripe—Also Complain of Dumping of Foreign Produce in Ontario.

The Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association in annual assemblage at the County Building, St. Catharines, on Thursday, passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Government to impose an import tax of no less than 20 per cent. ad valorem on all fruits and vegetables of a kind produced in Canada until such time as the Canadian product is ready for the market. A second resolution asked for the enforcement of the Dumping Act or to provide machinery whereby the protection which the Dumping Act was intended to provide shall be provided.

The first resolution is aimed at the early fruits and vegetables which come into Canada before our own similar fruits are ready for market, and which, according to members of the Association, satisfy the desire of the people for those of similar Canadian fruits.

The Association elected the following Directors:

Niagara Township—F. A. J. Sheppard.
Grantham Township—Harper Secord.
St. Catharines—F. G. Stewart.
South Township—S. H. Rittenhouse.
Clinton Township—Col. A. Andrews.
Beamsville—E. L. Jennett.
Saltfleet Township—Robert H. Dewar.

North Grimsby Township—Hamilton Fleming.
Grimsby Town—C. W. Baxter.
Pelham Township—Ed. Clemens.
Fonthill—George C. Brown.
Thorold Township—Albert Nelson.
Stamford Township—G. E. Russell.
Wainfleet—Walter E. Palmer.

The directors will later meet and elect officers. It was decided that this meeting would not be held until after the joint convention of this Association and the Ontario Fruit Association, which will be held in Hamilton, on January 27, 28 and 29, and that the present officers continue in office until after that date.

Secretary-Treasurer Carl E. Fisher, who has served the Association in this capacity for 28 years, announced his desire to retire from office. His request will be dealt with by the directors at the meeting to elect officers.

The financial statement of the Association showed receipts for the year of \$55.47 and expenses of \$407.20. An expression of appreciation was voted to the auditors, Messrs. W. H. Hunting and F. G. Stewart, and also to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. A. Onslow, Honorary President, Niagara, brought up the question of the large overhead distribution cost of fruit and suggested that a discussion be held in an effort to reach a solution of the question. Later in the afternoon when the question was brought up Mr. Onslow declared with reports indicating that the growers were not satisfied with the present system of distribution.

Mr. Howard Craze suggested that there should be one company handling the fruit of the growers instead of two, which, he felt, would reduce the overhead expenditure. No action was taken on the matter, however, it being decided to leave it for further consideration.

The resolution to impose a duty on early fruits and vegetables was ably introduced by Mr. C. W. Baxter, of Grimsby. He first urged the hearty co-operation by the Association with the Horticultural Council of Canada, which has a membership of \$5,000 and which presents all matters of pertaining to the fruit interest of the government when action is desired.

In presenting the resolution he pointed out that all that was asked was protection up to such a time as Canadian fruits and vegetables were ready to go on the market and compete with the imported goods.

F. A. J. Sheppard argued that it was not a good policy to prevent a large part of the people of the country from getting something that they wanted when the Canadian growers had nothing to offer.

To which President J. B. Fairbairn, Beamsville, replied that the people were not being prevented from securing what they wanted but taxed more for it. The argument was advanced that if a person was willing to pay 60 cents a basket for strawberries they would pay 75 cents as received.

During the season when Canadian produce is in season and the climate produces these products.

Whereas the public demand for these products for use as table deserts and as luxuries purchased at high prices, has been to a great extent satisfied before the Canadian crops can be matured, thereby depriving Canadian producers of the more remunerative prices and compelling them to accept substantially lower prices for the same kind of products maturing at a later season; and

Whereas large quantities of foreign fruits of a kind which are not produced in Canada and which compete directly with Canadian-grown fruits are imported into Canada duty free; and

Whereas the specific duty now applicable to fruits of the kind produced in Canada imported from foreign countries and which was adopted in 1906 when values were substantially lower than the average duty applied on manufactured articles of the kind produced in Canada; and

Whereas should this condition condition many fruit and vegetable growers in Canada will be forced to abandon their business;

Therefore be it resolved that we The Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association do petition the Honourable the Minister of Finance of the Federal Department to place an import tax in addition to the tariff now provided of not less than twenty (20 per cent.) per cent. ad valorem on all fruits and vegetables of a kind produced in Canada each year up to the expiry dates which shall be determined according to groups, and shall be embodied into the final resolution which shall be presented through the Horticultural Council to the Honourable the Minister of Finance; and

Be it further resolved that we request the Honourable the Minister of Finance to apply Section 47A of Customs Circular 208 to all fruits and vegetables of a kind produced in Canada.

This latter clause refers to a section of the Customs Circular which provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council can authorize the valuation of goods for duty.

This resolution has been approved by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, represented by Mr. Harper Secord, and by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

The resolution re dumping reads: Whereas the Customs Tariff provides that in the case of articles of a kind produced in Canada where the export or actual selling price to the importer in Canada be less than the fair market value of the said article when sold for home consumption, there shall be applied a special or dumping duty equal to the difference between the export selling price and the fair market value; said special or dumping duty not to exceed fifteen (15 per cent.) per cent. ad valorem in any case; and

Whereas it is the practice of foreign countries in order to protect their markets from a "dump" resulting in lower prices to consign fruits and vegetables to Canadian importers to be sold for anything which will bring, or offer them for sale at a price substantially lower than the fair market value; and

Whereas it would appear that in the case of very perishable products the provisions of the Tariff with respect to the application of a special or dumping duty are inadequate to meet the situation;

Be it therefore resolved that we petition the Honourable the Minister of Customs of the Federal Government to amend the Customs Tariff with respect to dumping, or provide machinery whereby the protection which the Dumping Act was intended to provide shall be provided.

Ben Higgins never would be passed. He bragged his car's endurance. He passed six cars with backward glance—

His wife has his insurance.

"Owe my life to Carnol," says Mr. Sinclair

Following a railway accident, after other medicines failed, he got relief from two bottles of Carnol.

The following letter needs no comment from us. We let Mr. Sinclair tell you about his experience in his own words. "I was very much run down and nervous following a railway accident some years ago. Medicines failed to give me any real help, so I decided to try Carnol. I did not have any faith in potent medicines, but a friend of mine said Carnol was far superior to any other of the so-called patent medicines. Give it a trial, he said, and let me know the results." I am glad to say this wonderful medicine has done for me what no other medicine has done, and it therefore gives me great pleasure to give this evidence in favor of Carnol. I would advise all business men who feel, after the strenuous life of the world, that they need a building up, to take Carnol. It is only by giving it a fair trial that they will know its splendid qualities.

After using the first bottle I noticed a marked improvement. My appetite improved and after the second bottle I could eat like a horse, even raw potatoes and onions would be as welcome as apples. I slept like a log and after a refreshing sleep, I was able to take up the strenuous work of the bustling business agent. This work calls for considerable nervous energy in closing business and I can say, with confidence, Carnol has no superior in the medicine line. I would suggest that your company give this letter a most conspicuous place, so that everyone may know what a great medicine is before the public. I say, with all confidence, I owe my life to Carnol. Nothing equals this medicine."—Gordon M. Sinclair, Chatham, N.H.

London District Growers Will Make Demand for Higher Tariff—Vegetable and Onion Men Also Interested—Hundreds of Growers Being Driven Out of Business.

London, Ont., Jan. 8.—For lack of tariff protection against the dumping of United States fruit on the Canadian market, hundreds of growers in this district are facing the necessity of going out of the business and selling their farms. Declaring that the present duties on fruits entering Canada are of little advantage, members of the London Fruit Growers' Association, in session at the department of agriculture office here yesterday, went on record in favor of an early protection. A resolution calling on the Dominion Government to revise the tariff upward was ordered drafted and will be completed by the end of next week. President John Etherington stated. The motion is in line with action taken recently by the Vegetable Growers' Association, which declared the tariff on vegetables to be no protection whatever. Onion growers of Southwestern Ontario are also urging a larger measure of protection.

Discussion yesterday brought on the fact that American Canadian products but surely costing Canadian producers from the home market, due to slash in prices by United States shippers as soon as the Canadian fruit is placed on sale. By the time the home-grown article is ready for market, the earlier fruit from the South is dumped and cheap on the surplus is dumped on the market in Canadian canisters.

The tenor of the growers' discussion at the meeting here was that unless Canadian producers are afforded substantial protection from foreign competition, hundreds in this part of the country will be forced to sell out. The flooding of the Canadian market with strawberries at the commencement of the season was cited as an example of the injustice being done Canadian growers. For a long time before the Southern fruit is on sale, taking the high prices, and although it has not the quality, to say nothing of the freshness, of our own, it serves to dull the edge of the public appetite. By the time the solid and full-flavored Ontario berry is available consumers are beginning to take an interest in California plums and peaches. Strawberries under the general tariff pay but 2 cents a pound—a mere trifle when the retail price is 30 or 40 cents a box.

READ AND BE WISE

The department of health of Ontario has issued a circular that should not only be read, but remembered by everyone; and the department will send a copy to anyone on request at Spadina House, Toronto. The circular is as follows:

Carbon Monoxide and Furnace Gas Poisoning. Resulting from Automobile Exhausts, Gas-Fired Water Heaters, Coal Furnaces, etc.—Carbon monoxide has become one of the commonest forms of gas poisoning, and in large cities the number of deaths from this usually exceeds those from any other poison. It is usually found associated with other gases resulting especially from incomplete combustion. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, tasteless, and almost odorless gas. It burns with a pale blue flame. Death results from paralysis of the respiratory apparatus.

Sources.—There are a multitude of processes in which these carbon monoxide fumes are generated. Some of the most important of these include:

(a) Automobile exhausts.
(b) Gas-fired water heaters and leaky gas fixtures.
(c) Coal furnaces.

The onset of coldweather tends to increase the number of accidents from this gas. Proper ventilation is essential wherever there is danger of this poison.

Automobile Exhausts.—Automobile owners recognize the danger involved in running a gasoline engine in a small closed space for any considerable period. The newspapers recently published an article on the death from carbon monoxide poisoning of a prominent business man, who was found dead in his garage with the engine of his automobile still running. In recent tests on the exhaust of a small automobile engine it was found that it discharged approximately 25 cubic feet of gas per minute, samples of which gave an average of 6 per cent. carbon monoxide or 15 cubic feet of deadly carbon monoxide gas per minute. Large engines will naturally be off more. A ratio of 15 parts of carbon monoxide to 10,000 parts of air considered a dangerous concentration to be exposed to for any considerable time, and a small engine in "running up" and giving off only 1 cubic foot of carbon monoxide per minute would contaminate the air of a garage 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 20 ft. to the danger point in about 3 minutes.

Gas-Fired Water Heaters, and Leaky Gas Fixtures.—Gas-fired water heaters may become an important source of carbon monoxide fumes when they are not properly installed and maintained. They are especially dangerous because this poisonous gas is driven off when a carbonaceous flame touches the surface of the water vessel, so as to reduce the temperature of the flame below the ignition point of the gas. Soot more gradually collects on these devices and they become incandescent. This furnishes ideal conditions for the production of carbon monoxide. These dangers may be overcome and accidents averted by means of adequate ventilation through a proper connection to the heater, to an active exhaust.

Artificially heating carbon monoxide, before using, may in itself result in effects passing from a leaky fixture or from gas main through the soil to the cellar, and thence into the dining. Since it is lighter than air tends to rise. In passing through soil the gas may

be robbed of its characteristic odor, and thus be rendered more dangerous through the difficulty of detection. All defective gas appliances should be immediately reported to the local gas company.

Coal Furnaces.—Gases from stoves or furnaces contain a considerable quantity of carbon monoxide when formed by the incomplete combustion of wood or coal in closed spaces. This condition may occur in furnaces when fresh fuel is added and the draught is closed or the damper in the smoke pipe not opened enough. The danger can be removed by opening the draught and damper and allowing a free circulation of air through the furnace until the blue flame containing the carbon monoxide has disappeared. Similar dangers may result from the use of charcoal braziers or open fire places where insufficient draught is provided.

Symptoms of Poisoning.—Carbon monoxide poisoning may be either acute or chronic. The attack comes on gradually and consciousness is eventually lost. The individual feels dizzy and complains of headache, and of feeling of sleepiness, and sense of fatigue. Even though the victim may become aware of the danger he is often unable to escape because of the great loss of motor power.

SPLENDID CONNECTION MADE FOR SASKATOON AND EDMONTON BY THE VANCOUVER EXPRESS

A greatly improved transcontinental service is provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Vancouver Express leaving Toronto every night at 9:00 p.m. (effective January 11) for Vancouver.

Direct connections are made at Regina for Saskatoon, and at Calgary for Edmonton.

Leave Toronto 9:00 p.m.; arrive Winnipeg 10:00 a.m.; arrive Regina 11:05 p.m.; arrive Saskatoon 6:05 a.m.; arrive Calgary 4:30 p.m.; arrive Edmonton 11:10 p.m.; arrive Vancouver 7:00 p.m.

The equipment of the Vancouver Express is of the highest standard, including dining car, tourist, standard and compartment-observation sleepers.

Travelling to the West on this train makes the trip a pleasure. Let your nearest Canadian Pacific agent supply definite information concerning tickets, reservations, etc., and Victoria, Canada's national winter resort where summer sports may be enjoyed the year round.—Adv. 253.

Men's High Shoes Lead The Field

Our latest styles in Men's High Shoes lead the field for distinctive style features. But that isn't all—their fine patterns and quality leather make them even more desirable. A wide selection to choose from.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Mineral Resources of Ontario

The Province of Ontario contains 407,262 square miles of territory, 70 per cent. of which is overlain by the great "pre-Cambrian shield," whose rock formations are pre-eminently the metal-bearers of the northern half of this continent. Only the southern edge of this shield has been penetrated, yet several rich mining areas have been opened up, and are now yielding their riches of gold, silver, nickel and copper.

The sepulchres of ancient Egyptian kings and the dim records of pre-historic man show that from the earliest times, one object of universal human desire has been gold. Ontario is fast becoming an important contributor to the world's stock of this metal. In 1911 Ontario's gold production was worth \$42,637; in 1923, \$20,082,586. Ontario is surpassed only by two other sources, the production figures for 1923 being:

Transvaal.....	9,132,722 ounces
United States.....	9,485,445 "
Ontario.....	971,518 "

At present the Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and other camps are producing gold at about the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, and the number of mines yielding bullion is steadily increasing.

In addition to Porcupine, where the giant Hollinger, the Dome and McIntyre are the leading mines, Kirkland Lake with the Teck-Hughes, Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, and others, newer camps are being developed at Larder Lake, Matachewan, Lightning River, Schreiber, Goudreau and other places.

In silver the phenomenal fields of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda are Ontario a high place. Up to the end of 31st December, 1923, the silver production of Ontario amounted in value to \$227,700,000. More than one ton of pure silver is at the present moment being yielded by these mines every day. The recently discovered treasure-chambers of the Keeley and Frontier mines in South Lorrain are turning out quantities of ore as rich as any ever mined in the early days of Cobalt, and during the present year, Gowganda has returned to active and important production.

The Sudbury mines supply 90 per cent. of the world's nickel, and the nickel industry has recovered from the depression which followed the great war. The product of the Sudbury mines last year was worth in nickel \$9,563,416, and in copper \$3,466,967.

The non-metallic minerals produced in Ontario are numerous and varied. They include, arsenic, feldspar, graphite, mica, salt, talc, garnet, and many other useful substances. The supplies of granite, trap, limestone and materials for construction and road-making are inexhaustible, and there are marbles of great variety and beauty.

For lists of publications, maps of mining areas, mining laws, geological reports and other information, apply to

Honorable Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines,
Thos. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines,
Toronto, Ontario.

ARE YOU GOOD AT GUESSING?



DUNNVILLE PLAYS AGAINST THE PEACH KINGS, IN THE ARENA, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 23rd—IT WILL BE A WHALE OF A GAME

How Many People Will Attend The Game? --- GUESS

TO THE GENTLEMAN—TO THE LADY—TO THE GIRL—TO THE BOY—WHO GUESSES THE CORRECT OR NEAREST CORRECT NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE RINK, THE INDEPENDENT WILL GIVE TO EACH: TWO RESERVED SEAT TICKETS FOR THE PORT COLBORNE-GRIMSBY GAME ON FRIDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 30th.

NO ANSWERS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd.

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE SENT IN BY MAIL TO

"CONTEST EDITOR"

THE INDEPENDENT

